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| **Strategy** | **Hard or Soft** | **Description** | **Advantages** | **Disadvantages** |
| **Sea Walls** | Hard | This is the traditional way of making a defense from waves. It used to be a deflected and vertical wall, but because it would break very easily, they changed it so it now is a sloped wall that curves at the top, so when the waves come up and hit, they will be pushed back. | An advantage of a sea wall is that it is so strong that it can last up to 30 years and then it has to either be rebuild or broken down. | It is very expensive, about £6000 pr. m. Sea walls can cause undercutting and turbulence when the waves are being pushed back down. |
| **Beach Nourishment** | Soft | Some beaches that suffer from long-shore drifts will become shorter and have less sand, which breaks down the natural defense, so trucks or ships will transport sand to the beach that needs it and spread it around to help re-build the natural defense. | Beach nourishment does not leave behind any hazards in the surf area or on the beach and the new sand will protect that coast as long as it remains. | Sand that is brought to a beach erodes faster than original sand. Beach nourishment can be extremely expensive, based on the size of the beach. The minimum is about $1-$2 million. |
| **Rock Armour (Rip-rap)** | Hard | Rock armour is when smaller rocks are placed on the beach, and then larger rocks, weighing much more, are put on top. This absorbs the water, so the waves lose power. | It looks more natural and has a good permeability. It is good for the nature because it is natural things that are being put on again, so it will not harm the environment. | The transportation and maintenance are extremely expensive and will need to be maintained pretty often. |
| **Groynes** | Hard | Groynes are long narrow and made of wood, rocks or concrete. The purpose is to stop sand from moving too much when long-shore drift is present. | Prevents beach material to move too much, by catching the material. Can be made into an attraction for tourists and will help prevent erosion. | It will be expensive to build and maintain, and it is not always that tourists or people who live there already find it attracting. |
| **Managed Retreat** | Soft | The places where managed retreat are found is where the place is not found of a lot of value, however these are also places where the coast will erode and flood naturally. | It does not cost a lot and the beach will be allowed to erode and flood of its own will and there are not any humane actions done. | It is not free however, because from erosion there are high chances of farms or other things that connects to the farm, and if it happens that it is lost, there will have to be made a payment for replacement. |
| **Cliff Face Strategies** | Hard | Cliff face strategies are based on stopping the movement of masses. |  |  |
| **Revetment** | Hard | It is a sloping feature made of rocks, concrete or wood. They are for wave protection to avoid the waves breaking too close to shore. | If it is built properly, it will increase its chances of having a better defense, minimizing reflection of waves; absorb the wave as well as preventing wave run-up. | If they are not built properly they can cause worse wave defense and might end up breaking. |
| **‘Do nothing’** | soft | Basically there is no action taken and it is all lead by nature’s way. | It does not require any maintenance of anything and can be pretty cheap. | However it increases the chances of houses or land falling off the cliffs due to erosion. |

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/coastal/coastalmanagementrev_print.shtml>

<http://www.mjanderson.chislehurst.btinternet.co.uk/coastseadefence.htm>

<http://www.coastalwiki.org/coastalwiki/Revetments>